ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ **Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms. &c., &c., &c.

March 5 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26 1357

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickeled Oysters, just received at ASTON'S.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1. 1857.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS FOR 1857!

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in copartnership, under the style of

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the old stand of Smith & McDowell, for the purpose of conducting a

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Ready Made Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They will also keep all kinds of Staple Goods, Saddlery, Leather and Family Groceries.

Their Spring and Summer

STOCK,

now opening, has been selected with great care by one of the firm, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

They avail themselves individually of this opportunity to return thanks to the community in general for their past favors, and to solicit in their new relation a continuance of the much esteemed patronage of this place and the surrounding country. From the citizens of the adjacent counties they respectfully solicit a call, and an examination before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured it will be to their interest to do so.

JESSE S. SMITH,
LEICESTER CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 19, 1857.

LANDS

FOR SALE

In Henderson County.

BY authority of a Deed in Trust, to me executed to satisfy claims of persons therein named, I offer at private sale the whole (or in two parcels if thought advisable by the parties interested,) of the tract of Land now occupied by H. E. Lane, lying on Mud Creek, immediately on the Turnpike road leading from Greenville, S. C., to Asheville, N. C., five or six miles north of Hendersonville, containing

1000 ACRES,

Three or four hundred being level land, susceptible of a very high state of improvement. On this tract is a large and commodious house, suitable for a HOTEL or private residence, and all necessary out buildings.—The house is pleasantly located, and commands a fine view of the mountains, altogether making a very desirable place.

Persons wishing to invest in lands will find this a favorable opportunity of doing so.

If not disposed of at private sale by the second Tuesday in August next, I will sell it at public auction at the Court House in Hendersonville, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

Terms, whether sold at private or public sale, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of sale; the balance in three equal instalments, at one, two and three years, the deferred payments to bear interest from date of purchase, payable annually; the purchaser to give bond and approved personal security, with mortgage on property.

Persons who may wish to examine the Land will apply to Mr. Lane on the premises, or the subscriber at Hendersonville, N. C.

M. M. PATTON,
Trustee.

May 28, 1857. ts

Arthur's
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans.
For Sale by
SMITH & CHAPMAN.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing*, Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ **$100** ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

☞ *To be had of E. J. ASTON, Asheville, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

WANTED!

ONE Hundred Cords TAN BARK, for which we will pay the highest market price.

ALSO,

Slaughtered Green and Dry HIDES and Calf Skins, for which we will pay a little higher than the highest.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

June 4th, 1857.

The Sexton.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate;
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea—
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!

"I gather them in! for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy,
I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one—
But come they strangers, or come they kin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone!
I'm king of the dead—and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold;
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage, or come they from hall
Mankind are my subjects—all, all, all!
Let them loiter in pleasure, or toilfully spin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"I gather them in—and their final rest
Is here, down here in the earth's dark breast"—
And the sexton ceased—for the funeral train
Wound mutely over that solemn plain;
And I said to my heart when time is told,
And mightier voice than that sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din—
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

The Cost of Royalty.

There exists in England a society composed principally of merchants, and having its seat at Liverpool, called the "Financial Reform Association," which makes it its business to watch over the expenditures of the realm, and to expose every extravagance and corruption in the use of the public revenue. The association proposes to attain its object of reform without argument or abusive attacks upon men or existing institutions; but simply by the publication of tracts, from time to time, in which the lavish waste of money by the Government is exhibited in a clear manner. This society has lately published a pamphlet, with the ironical title of "The Royal Household, a Model to Parliament and the Nation," in which the enormous expenditures of the royal family of England are set forth, for the thoughtful to ponder on. The Boston Journal contains the following resume of this pamphlet, and it is a beautiful picture:

From this tract it appears that upon her accession to the throne, the Queen had the pleasure of giving her official sanction to an act of Parliament settling £385,000 a year—nearly $2,000,000—upon herself for life. This was $50,000 more than was allowed her predecessor, William IV. At the same time the allowance of the Queen's mother was increased from $110,000 to $150,000. Although the people grumble at this extravagance, few members of Parliament dared to lift their voices against it. In the House of lords, Lord Brougham boldly opposed the grant as excessive. All who spoke against the measure were roundly abused.

The statute which granted $2,000,000 per annum to the Queen, with $50,000 per annum additional "for home secret service," provided for the particular application of the money as follows: 1. For her Majesty's private purse, $300,000; 2. For salaries of her household, $626,000; expenses of the household—that is what Paddy would call "the best eating and drinking"—$862,000; 4. Royal bounty alms, and special services, $16,000; 5. Pensions to the extent of $6,000; 6. Unappropriated moneys, $40,200.

Although it was stipulated in the act that the Queen should surrender for her life time the hereditary revenues which her immediate predecessors have been possessed of, yet, except the duties on beer, ale and cider, there was no relinquishment on these hereditary revenues, and she now draws from the civil list of Ireland, Scotland, the Duchy of Lancaster, &c., the modest sum of $1,415,000, in addition to the sum of $2,425,000 voted her by Parliament, making the annual income of $3,340,000! Besides this the Queen is heir to all persons without legal heirs who may die intestate in any part of her empire.

Another necessary expense for keeping up the "honor and dignity" of the crown, is the income bestowed upon Prince Albert, the Queen's husband. This was fixed by Parliament at $150,000 yearly, and her Majesty has heaped upon him lucrative appointments which nearly double the amount. And there is a further sum of $550,000 for certain dukes, duchesses, &c.

The Queen has also the free use of various palaces, which are kept in repair at the public expense. The cost is by no means small, the appropriation for 1856 for palaces, parks, gardens, &c., being $1,248,465. Add this to the actual income to the Queen and Prince Albert and they will be found to receive as much as $5,888,466 every year, simply for personal and domestic expenditure and hoardings. Whenever the Queen travels by land, the tolls at the turnpikes are remitted, and the Admiralty keep a steam yacht and provide her table when she takes an excursion upon the water.

In 1842 Sir Robert Peel announced that Victoria had "most graciously" determined to submit her income to the "income tax," but there is no record of her having done so. When the Secretary of the Liverpool Association wrote to the Treasury Department making inquiries upon the subject, the reply was short and sharp—that they did not answer such questions, and that such information was to be obtained only through Parliament. The sum which the Queen would have had to pay during the recent war would have been $200,000.

We should think that such facts as these would make the English people rather nervous, and that they would be led to inquire whether they are not paying a little too dear for the royal whistle. It is said to be the last feather that breaks the camel's back.—There is a rumor current in England that the Queen is about to apply to Parliament for a marriage dowry of $350,000 for the Princess Royal, a young miss of sixteen, who is said to be engaged to the Crown Prince of Prussia. Perhaps this application, if made, may lead the public to count the cost of royalty.

From the New York Sun.

Common Sense Views.

"Had an opinion" is the objection on which a long list of gentlemen were set aside as *incompetent to serve as jurors* on the trial of Mrs. Cunningham. We recognise at once the justice of the principle of law which excludes persons whose minds are prejudiced from serving on juries; but prejudice and opinion differ widely. It is one thing to prejudge a person accused of crime—for prejudging implies that the mind has reached definite conclusions—and quite a different thing to form an opinion of published statements without the mind receiving the strong personal bias which constitutes what we call prejudice. Intelligent men cannot read evidence without forming an opinion of its value, or its appearance of conclusiveness; and we have but little respect for the judgment of men who can read without thinking of what they read or without questioning its accuracy or credibility.

The men who are capable of forming an opinion without prejudice, or of judging of the evidence and its coherence, are just the kind of men who should sit as jurors to try grave accusations. We verily believe that the most frequent cause of juries disagreeing and of justice failing to attain its ends, is the constitutional incompetency of some minds to compare and weigh evidence and deduce conclusions therefrom with perfect confidence in their correctness. Men with minds thus constituted form the class who are really "incompetent" to act as jurors in difficult cases, and yet they are the class from whom the lawyers love to compose juries.

Instead of seeking to make our juries represent the highest intelligence of the people, the constant effort of advocates is to keep this kind of intelligence out of the jury box, and to fill it with men whose judgments they can sway or pervert by the advocate's art. As *their* object is to secure an acquittal, we cannot censure them strongly for availing themselves of all the aids which the law and the custom of the courts allow; but the law should be amended, so that while prejudice, personal feeling, or personal interest would be held as disqualifications, the mere fact that a man had allowed his mind to weigh and estimate the worth of statements published in the newspaper would not, of itself, constitute a disqualification to act as a juror.

Our great criminal trials often approach to the character of stupendous and expensive farces, carried on more for the display of talents of eminent counsel and for the public entertainment than to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the accused and to vindicate the cause of justice. Surely, if it be desirable to have the highest intelligence on the bench, it is equally desirable to have men of acute minds and clear judgment in the jury box.—The public interests demand it. It is essential to a due administration of the laws and to the repression of crime. While every proper safeguard should be thrown around the rights of persons accused of crime, crime itself should not find protection in the costly machinery professedly constructed to secure the efficient administration of the laws.

A Noble Woman.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Michigan, in his details of the famine in that quarter gives the following incident:

I saw a woman who sustained her sick husband and her two children on maple sugar and leeks several days, before she could get other relief; she then had to carry the provisions several miles on her back. This woman had taken care of her sick husband since last August and her family of two children, besides which she made one hundred pounds of maple sugar, cleared off the ground and hoed in two acrs of spring wheat, which I saw had come up and looked well; and she had planted some corn and potatoes. When I saw her, she was habited in tattered garments, but her face was radiant with self-reliance and heroic fortitude. The only complaint she made was that the Supervisor would not let her have more than three or four day's supply at a time, and as she had to carry it on her back, it absorbed too much of her time to run after provisions.

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.—A judgment quick and cautious, and clear and sound—a decided purpose—a firm will—energetic and persevering industry—punctuality and fidelity in every engagement—justice and honor controlling every transaction—and courtesy—that true courtesy which springs from genuine kindness, presiding over all the intercourse of life. Such qualities, indeed, whenever and wherever exhibited, may be said almost to insure a favorable result; for they are the means which common sense dictates, and which Providence is wont to bless.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

A Boston trader called at a country house some time ago to buy cheese, but when he came to look at the lot he concluded not to take it, it was so full of skippers. As he was going off, the farmer said to him:

"Look here, mister, how can I get my cheese down to Boston the cheapest?"

The trader took another look at it, and, seeing more and more evidence of its being alive, replied:

"Well, let it be a day or two longer, and I guess *you can drive it right down.*"

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling will prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

A distillery was recently blown up, killing fifteen persons, and it is believed that it killed many more before the explosion.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 2, 1857.

For Congress,

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman,

OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR SALE.

Wishing to engage in business elsewhere, the undersigned offers the ASHEVILLE NEWS printing establishment, subscription list, &c., for sale. The materials are extensive, well selected, and generally as good as new; the paper has been established eight years, and has a fair circulation; the advertising custom is second, perhaps, to no paper in the State; job work custom fair. Further information can be obtained on application.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
Editor Asheville News.

THE SONORA MASSACRE.

The massacre of Col. Crabbe and some 60 of his followers, in Sonora, Mexico, (a detailed account of which we published last week,) is stirring the American blood in that quarter in a manner which promises to lead to warm work. Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, has already opened a correspondence with the Mexican authorities on the subject. Mexico is proverbial for her tardiness in making reparation for misdeeds; and in this case we predict that unless her diplomacy progresses faster than usual, the wrong done will be wiped out in blood, before the authorities are half through their deliberations.

After the lessons Mexico has had from this country, one would suppose that common prudence, to say nothing of the teachings of civilization and christianity, would suggest a different course to that pursued at Sonora, and on many other occasions. That government seems to be rushing madly on to destruction. The vortex of national annihilation is just before her. Instead of conciliating the United States, and thus securing the friendship of the only government on earth which has the power to confer real benefits upon her, she looses no opportunity to wreak vengeance for fancied wrongs, in the most brutal and cowardly manner, upon our citizens. England and Spain may delude her with promises of protection and support; but she had as well make up her mind to be "wiped out," if she intends to persist in the course which has for many years characterized her dealings with American citizens. Her own imprudence and want of principle may hasten events, and "manifest destiny" be worked out even before the apple is fully ripe. The peace of the Continent, and the best interests of mankind, may require that the "barbarians of the North," as they style us, walk in one of these days and take possession in the name of God and humanity.

FOUND AT LAST.

A Governor for the Territory of Utah, we mean. According to newspaper reports, a score or more of gentlemen were offered the position, but asked to be excused. Colonel Cummins, of Missouri, it is said, has finally consented to take charge of the "Saints."—He is said to be well qualified for the position, being something of a statesman, and considerable of a "border ruffian." The latter quality, we opine, will be most in requisition.

The President has already ordered twenty five hundred troops to the Territory, to back up the authority of the new governor. Jack Hayes, the celebrated Texas Ranger, has been appointed Surveyor General of the Territory.

Grand Division.

An extra session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State, will be held at this place, beginning on the 12th of August next.

Godey's Lady's Book.

This beautiful monthly for July is on our table. We still furnish the "Book" and our "News" both for $4 per annum in advance.

☞From the Georgia papers we learn that the Wheat crop in that State has been harvested, and a better yield was never realized.

Capture of Johnson.

Ellsberry Johnson, charged with committing a rape upon a little girl in Henderson county, a short time since, and for whom Governor Bragg offered a reward of three hundred dollars, was captured a few days ago in Tennessee, by Henry E. Lane, Esq., of Henderson, and lodged in the jail at Hendersonville to await his trial.

The population of Mound City, Ill., is 1,119. One year ago, its site was an unbroken forest.

The Fourth.

We suppose it is a settled thing that our town can't afford to celebrate, in any way, the Fourth of July! We hear of celebrations all around us—two in this county. An effort was made to get up some sort of a jubilee, but it was no go. Well, so be it. We are not particularly exercised on the subject. An observance of the day would be well, perhaps, as an evidence to "Young America" that their daddies had in their veins a little National blood and fire.

We append our National Song, "Hail Columbia" and advise every one who can to sing it before breakfast, *to save time*, next Saturday morning. Those who can't sing may whistle it.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia! Happy land!
Hail ye heroes, heaven born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost.
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more!
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the sacred prize.
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail!
Firm united, &c.

Sound! Sound! the trump of fame!
Let WASHINGTON'S great name
Ring through the world with loud applause!
Ring through the world with loud applause!
Let every clime to freedom dear
Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill, with steady power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier time of honest peace.
Firm united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country, stands
The rock on which the storm will beat!
The rock on which the storm will beat!
But armed in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on heaven and you;
When hope was sinking in dismay,
When gloom obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.
Firm united, &c.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share.

The South Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of five dollars per share.

☞A letter received in Washington states that the health of the Hon. James C. Dobbin is slowly improving. This will be agreeable news to his numerous friends.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Louisville Courier says: "We saw yesterday a counterfeit $5 note on the Union Bank of Tennessee, which is well calculated to deceive the best judges. It is photographed. We learn that a number have been placed in circulation, and it will be well for the public to be on their guard."

☞The Indians on the plains, in the vicinty of Fort Laramie, are now very troublesome, and manifest a determination to meet the "pale faces" on the plains this summer.

☞By the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 340 miles long, the opening of which is the subject of much rejoicing in the West, there is now an uninterrupted line of railroad communication between New York and St. Louis. The entire distance is about 1100 miles. The road is the broad gauge, six feet wide, and the running time between the two cities not more than forty eight hours.

☞The number of emigrants who arrived at New York city from abroad during the first five months of this year, was 34,000, against 37,000 in the same time last year.

PAPER.—There are 750 paper mills in the United States, in which are 3,000 engines, making 900,000 pounds a day, or 270,000,000 a year; 6,000 tons of straw for wrapping paper and pasteboards are used, and the average annual importation of rags is 10,000 tons. It is estimated that one and a half pounds of rags are required to make a pound of paper, and the cost of labor is one and a quarter cents for each pound of paper. The consumption of paper in this country equals that of England and France.

THE WASHINGTON RIOT.—The Staunton Spectator, in an able and considerate article on this subject, has the following paragraph, which is worthy of thought and attention:

"One fact connected with the Washington riot is full of alarm for the future—a majority of the mob is said to have been boys under eighteen years of age. The mob which hung the negroes in Louisville a few weeks ago was partly composed of the same material, and whenever a riot occurs we have the same report. And these are to be the men who in a short time will have control of the country! Where are the fathers and mothers of the land that their children thus run wild?—Parental authority must be called into exercise or there will be little hope for the Republic, and less for the miserable youths themselves."

N. C. Insane Asylum.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of this Institution, on Friday and Saturday last, as we learn from the Raleigh *Standard*—present, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Wake, John A. Taylor, of New Hanover, E. J. Erwin, of Burke, Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt, and Kemp P. Battle, A. M. Lewis, Edward Cantwell, and W. W. Holden, of Wake,—eighteen applications for the office of Matron were received and considered. Miss Minerva T. Mendenhall, of Guilford county, received the appointment. A detailed Report of the Executive Committee was submitted and approved. A careful examination of every part of the Institution was made, and every thing found in a satisfactory condition. It is expected that the gas and water works will be completed by the 10th of July.

"On Saturday evening (says the *Standard*) eight patients—two females and six males—were brought before the Board by the Superintendent, and discharged. They conversed rationally and sensibly, very frankly declaring that it was fortunate for them that they had been sent to the Asylum, and expressing the belief that they were again prepared for the duties of life. Such a result, while it is gratifying to every friend of humanity, furnishes at the same time the best evidence of the competency and fidelity of the officers of the institution, and of the benefit which may be realized from it by those unfortunately bereft of reason.

"The meetings of the Board were characterized by entire harmony and the most cordial good feeling; and they separated, to meet again in November, with renewed confidence in the advancement and prosperity of the institution, and themselves encouraged to persevere in the discharge of the duties confided by the Legislature to their hands."

A Nice Place.

New York must be a desirable place, from all accounts. The Tribune of that city gives the following picture of it:

"Since the first of April there have been at least twice sixteen attempts at murder, besides violent assaults and rum hole fights without precedent. Ten thousand hardened and hopeless female outcasts swarm the streets at night; two thousand children, under the guise of peddlers, from the age of ten to sixteen, penetrate every public building, store and office in the city, to beg, steal, spy for burglars and on their own account practice those vices which cannot be named in respectable language; five thousand great and small gamblers prey on the credulous and the infatuated, standing all day at the doors of their dens in Broadway, as well known in person and profession as the Mayor himself; ten thousand lazy, drunken thieving short boys, swill-boys, killers, roughs, and rowdies of other names, lounge on the rum-cursed corners of the streets, making day disgusting, hideous, and travel dangerous to all who can be suspected of having respectability or money; thousands of emigrant swindlers, mock auctioneers, lottery dealers, policy backers, pick pockets, hall thieves, burglars, wharf rats, area sneaks, pimps and vampires, practice their knaveries as openly, and with as little fear of punishment, as though they were engaged in the most virtuous and legitimate of human pursuits."

DANIEL MORGAN, THE RIFLEMAN.—The following appears in a letter of a Virginia correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:

The name of Daniel Morgan, the celebrated commander of the Virginia Riflemen, is a household word in Virginia. His remains repose at Winchester. Jerseyman by birth, he early emigrated to the Virginia wilds, and was a wagoner in the French war Tall, muscular, and inured to all hardships, he was fond of adventure, famed for intense daring and hair-breath escapes. He had been grossly insulted by one British officer, and severely punished by another, in the name of King George. He vowed vengeance, and kept his vow.

At the opening of the revolution he raised a battalion of riflemen, and drilled them to perfection. They spurned the bayonet, and relied on the deadly aim of the rifle. He used to say the business of his men was to kill, not to be killed. At the battle of Saratoga, seeing the day was going against the Americans by reason of the extraordinary skill and energy of Gen. Fraser, with his Scotch division, he resolved to resort to the only measure conceivable to arrest the tide of battle threatening to overwhelm them. Summoning to his presence the best marksman in his command, whose aim was never known to fail, he said to him: "Murphy, do you see that officer on the iron-gray horse?" "Yes, sir," was the reply of the soldier. Morgan rejoined with an almost faltering voice, "Then do your duty."

Murphy ascended a tree, cut away the interlaced branches with his hatchet, (this was a part of their variegated armor,) rested his rifle in a sure place, watched his opportunity, and as soon as Gen. Fraser had in his animated movements, come within a practical range, Murphy fired, and the gallant Fraser fell mortally wounded, being shot in the centre of his body. That fall decided the day.—The enemy soon gave way, and Saratoga became immortal. But Morgan, the rough soldier, was a man of tender feelings; and he almost wept at the deed, and always said it troubled him because it looked so much like a kind of assassination of a brave and noble officer, though gallant as that officer was, he had placed himself there to be shot at, and was engaged in shooting others. It was in a similar way that Nelson fell on the deck of the Victory.

HIGH WAGES.—The wages of pilots on the Missouri river, are said to be $80 per trip, which consumes from fourteen to twenty days. This price, however, includes an assistant.

A widow in Cuba has been offered one million five hundred thousand dollars for a sugar estate on that island. Another party is offered one million two hundred thousand dollars for his farm.

Why is a tight boot like a windmill? Because it grinds the corn.

Fight between Candidates for Governor.

A very pretty fight came off at Fayetteville, Tenn., on Saturday week between Gen. I. G. Harris and Col. Robert Hatton, candidates for the Governorship of that State—the former representing the Democratic and the latter the Know Nothing party. Col. Hatton was speaking, and as the statement of the friends of both parties to whom the matter was referred for adjustment, says:

The friends of Col. Hatton understood him to have declared "that the doctrine that the alien, the unnaturalized man from the old world, who has no claims upon our country, no rights here, shall come to our country and rule and govern it, is an iniquity that smells to heaven." And that when Gen. Harris inquired whether he intended to apply such language to him, after a short colloquy, he repeated nearly the same declaration, that the *doctrine* was infamous, and "that those who advocated it, advocated a doctrine that is infamous and smells to heaven."

The friends of Gen. Harris understood Col. Hatton as assuming that Gen. Harris favored the *policy* of allowing unnaturalized foreigners to vote in Tennessee for members of Congress, &c., and that this policy he denounced as "infamous, that it was rank and smelled to heaven," &c.

Gen. Harris then asked Col. Hatton if he intended to apply the term "infamous" to him. His answer was, "Do you expect to intimidate me by coming forward and asking this question?" Gen. Harris answered, "By no means; I do not wish to intimidate any gentleman; but I have a right to know whether you apply the term infamous to me or not." To which Col. Hatton responded, "Then it is an explanation that you want." To which Gen. Harris replied, "That is all that I want. I only desire to know whether you intended to apply that term to me." To which Col. Hatton replied, "Fellow-citizens, I repeat that the policy is infamous, rank and smells to heaven, and those who advocate it are—." At this point Gen. Harris struck him.

This is all the statement declares, as far as the facts are concerned, but from the published accounts in the newspapers, it seems that Gen. Harris knocked his opponent off the stage, and a brief scuffle ensued between them, when they were separated without any serious injury. Col. Hatton then went again upon the stand, and resumed his speech, but made no allusion whatever to the difficulty.

The friends of the parties from whose "statement" an extract is above, "are satisfied that it resulted from a mutual misunderstanding between the parties—that each acted upon misconception of the language and intention of the other, and that, therefore, both have occasion to regret the unpleasant altercation took place." The difficulty was therefore adjusted, and the two candidates spoke together at Winchester on the following Monday.

Fishing with Birds.

Lieutenant Habersham, in his entertaining work, entitled "My Last Cruise," relates a singular occurrence. In a Chinese river that disembogues into the Yellow Sea, he saw a long low raft of bamboo moored under the lea of a heavy pier, on which were a Chinese fisherman, a basket, a paddle and five duck-like birds called "fishing cormorants." The fisherman soon reached out his hand toward the birds, the nearest of which at once waddled up to him, and stepped into his open palm; he smoothed his feathers with his right hand, bent his mouth to his arched neck for a moment, and then put him on the edge of the raft. There the bird dipped his bill into the water once or twice: snapped his head from side to side, and ended by diving suddenly into the turbid stream that washed his feet. After being down ten or fifteen seconds, he suddenly popped out of the water with a good sized fish in his mouth, and swimming to his master, delivered up the prize. The fisherman stroked him down as before, uttered a few encouraging words, and the same operation was repeated. Another bird made one or two unsuccessful efforts, when the master took him back on the raft, slapped him soundly on the head, and threw him angrily down. That cormorant made tracks for the other end, and looked quite ashamed. The training of birds for the purpose of fishing is quite common in that part of China, and is often made a valuable source of emolument.

GRAPE VINES.—There are thousands of acres of rocky hillsides over the country, which contains a sufficiency of soil in each of the many clefts and small hollows for a grape-vine. Many of these are now covered with brush-wood, of no value, and incapable of being turned to good account in any other way. Yet here we have some of the very best sites for vineyards, which can be planted with very little expense, except clearing, burning and strewing the ashes upon the same ground. In such places the roots delight to run, providing there are few inches of soil to cover them, for they will lap around and creep under the rocks, and will draw moisture and nourishment out of the stone itself. This is one of the most natural positions for the grape-vine, in which, if the most luxuriant growth be not always secured, there will be a good crop of finely flavored fruit, and an absence of some of those diseases that we have often to complain of in a more atificial state of culture. Here the branches may be allowed to ramble over the rocks and inequalities of the surface; and, excepting judicious pruning, take their own way, and it needs no poet's eulogy to portray the beauty of such picturesque scenery.—*Horticulturist.*

TURNIPS FOR STOCK FEED.—Root-culture for stock feed is increasing in the United States every year. This is well. The wonder is, with the example of England before them, that our farmers and feeders did not many years ago give more attention to roots and less to grain for stock feed. It was demonstrated in Europe long ago, that horses fed partly on carrots in winter are much healthier than horses fed exclusively on dry feed. Without the English turnip fields, sheep husbandry would not be the same thing that it now is in England by many degrees. Root-feed for milch cows is highly esteemed throughout Great Britain, and its economy as well as its healthiness has been fully established.

Affairs in China.

HONG KONG, China, April 14, 1857.

So far as American shipping and trade is concerned, it is entirely broken up, and our beautiful clipper ships, so justly celebrated, are obliged to fill up with coolies for Australia or California. They are called passengers, and perhaps they are really so when sent to these two places; but the English and other ships bound to Havana are filled with these poor creatures, who are induced to take passage for some one of the southern Chinese ports, or Manilla, and informed that they are going to a Spanish Island. They arrive at Havana and are sold for a term of years, and few or none ever quit it alive. This being nearer home, you may know more of what becomes of them than I do. Many of the largest mercantile houses will have a hard struggle to hold their own during this war. No one can see its end and many wish it had never begun.

Even those most anxious for it to begin are now tired of it. The impression, at first, was that a few shot and shells would bring Yeh to his knees. The combined forces of the English and Americans failed to do it; and the old fellow is ahead of the whole party in his correspondence, including Sir John Bowring, Consul Parker, Peter Parker and Commodore Wood.

The English will soon have a large force here, and ten or twelve gunboats are expected to be used up the creeks in shoal water, where the large steamers cannot go. Hundreds of the Chinese junks collect up the creeks, carrying from one to sixteen guns, and some are eight inch guns, and it requires a strong force to attack them. They are formidable from their numbers alone. The Chines are now beginning to know their power, and the English will have a hard time ere the city of Canton falls; but it will fall as soon as they make the attack. It is not expected that any active measures will be taken till the rains cease, which will be in October.—Twenty thousand troops are expected, and the French, it is said, will have 8,000 men and a large fleet. This latter force, it is thought, is destined for Pekin, and will join the English as soon as the Cantonese are put to rights. I feel assured that the result will be that the Emperor will have to receive the English, French, and it is to be hoped the American envoys in the sacred city of Pekin, and that the Chinese empire will be opened to the world.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Tremendous Hail Storm.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

A terrific thunder storm, at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, passed over this city, and for about ten or fifteen minutes hailstones of an enormous size fell. Some of the stones weighed from five to six ounces. There was an immense destruction of skylights, windows of churches, public and private buildings and Government conservatories. Several private galleries of art were seriously damaged, trees were half stripped of their foliage, and grain, vegetables and shrubbery were beaten to the earth.

There are some cases of horses and cows which were severely cut. The storm extended twelve miles in breadth, and its course was from the south-west to the north-west. No reports have been received from the plantations in this vicinity, but the crops are undoubtedly injured, if not entirely ruined.

Police Riot in New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.

A serious riot occurred in the Park yesterday, between the police force, in consequence of an attempt made by a body of the Metropolitan police to arrest Mayor Wood and Sheriff Wilett, on a warrant for assault upon Conover. The Metropolitan police, while ascending the steps of the City Hall, were beaten back with clubs by the Mayor's police, and many of them seriously injured. Capt. Dilkes is reported mortally wounded. The Park was filled with an excited crowd, and the twelfth regiment of volunteers were under arms. The Mayor and Sheriff Willett subsequently surrendered themselves, and gave security for their appearance for trial—Several of the Metropolitan police are so badly injured as to render their recovery doubtful. The city is quiet this morning, the Mayor having succumbed to the law and submitted to an arrest upon a second warrant.—Turner, old Street Commissioner, and Bennett, Captain of the Mayor's police, were both held to bail. The City Hall is guarded on all sides by the Mayor's police, and none are admitted except those having business there.

No further outrages are apprehended, though the troops are in readiness at their respective armories, in case their services should be required.

A GREEN ROSE.—One of these extraordinary natural curiosities may be seen at Thornburn's seed store, in Broadway. The leaf, stalk, buds and flower are all like those of ordinary roses in form, but all of one uniform green color. The parent stalk is said to have come from Japan.—*Albany Journal.*

A traveller in Africa declares that he met one King who had eleven portly wives, all of whom were weighed monthly, the one that weighed most being invariably installed mistress of the household until the time of the next weighing.

Mr. Delavan sent five hundred dollars worth of temperance tracts to Kansas, where they were so little appreciated that they were sold at auction to pay the freight on them.

By the new bill on the French army, just adopted by the Legislative Body, the minimum effective strength of the army, in time of peace, is fixed at 600,000 men.

The heavy bloom upon the locust trees—said to be an infallible sign—gives promise of an abundant yield of corn this year. So says the Alexandria Gazette.

AN OLD INFIDEL.—The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has written a characteristic letter to the Tribune, in which he says that the "God of Abraham" is not his God; that he despises him in contempt; that he is an idol or the diety of the slaveholders, and they are right in worshipping him. He (Giddings) don't worship nor believe in the God of the Bible, but has one of his own—that is, an anti-slavery God—a nigger, we suppose, or some hideous creature who winks at pillage and theft.—*New York Day Book.*

It is better to go round the stream than drown in crossing.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Cotton.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1857.

The universal consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, and cotton, throughout the civilized world, is in advance of the means of supply, although new fields of production have been opened in the last half century. Thus, coffee growing commenced in Brazil only half a century ago, and Brazil now supplies two thirds of the coffee of the world. The culture of cotton commenced in the United States within the memory of those living, and a large part of the civilized world is supplied with fabrics made from cotton of American growth. New sources for all the products above named are eagerly sought, but not as yet with much success. The United States is likely to take the monopoly of cotton growing, and at enhancing prices. But we, at the same time, are subjected to the increasing cost of coffee, sugar, and tea; which articles are as indispensable to our comfort, as cotton is to those of the whole world.

It is alleged that the tea-plant will thrive in the United States, anywhere south and west of Pennsylvania; and it is hastily inferred that the United States can supply its own tea, and also become an exporter of it. But, in the production of tea, labor is the chief element; and that is wanting in this country.—In the non-slaveholding States labor is so costly that it has checked the ordinary product of breadstuffs and provisions, *in the* supply of which there has been, for several years past, a deficiency.

In the slaveholding States, we see that laborers are in great demand at double the prices they brought a few years ago, and that the production of Southern staples is checked by the limited supply of labor. To introduce the tea culture, in this state of things, into the United States, would be impracticable.

Brazil produces tea of a good quality, and the planters who have attempted its culture think that they will be able to make it as profitable as the culture of coffee. But they commenced their experiment with Chinese laborers, and, if they continue the culture, it must be by introducing and establishing a population of Chinese. The price of slaves has been enhanced in Brazil as much as in the United States, and the foreign supply has been cut off—to divert which from the culture of coffee to that of tea, would only increase the price of the former article.

The English, looking to the possible loss of the tea trade in China, through the troubles in that empire, have undertaken the culture of tea by native labor in India, and are likely to meet with better success in it than in the cotton culture.

India may perhaps, add to the tea product, and Africa ought to afford a large addition to the annual coffee crop. But sugar is destined to rise in price, unless we can find a substitute for it through the experiments which are being made with the Chinese and saccharine plants.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—It appears that Christain County, Illinois, was visited last Saturday afternoon by a tornado of great violence. The Chicago Journal says:

Our informant was at the village of Pana, in that county, during the 'Blow,' and describes its effects there as terrible. It was accompanied by hail and rain. Buildings were swept from the foundations, and some of them carried into the air; others unroofed, and others torn into atoms. A number of new stores that had just been completed were scattered into fragments, the Presbyterian Church, a large frame building, was moved some six feet from its foundation; the Illinois Central freight cars were blown from the track, and worse, than all, five persons—a woman and four children—were killed by being struck with falling timbers, or carried into the air and thrown upon the ground.—Several other persons were more or less injured, some of whom may die from the effects of their injuries.

CATTLE AND FODDER.—The New York Tribune says:

If we may estimate the cattle and sheep of the United States as worth five hundred millions of dollars—and they are doubtless worth more than that—then the positive loss of the people from the want of adequate food and shelter for their beasts during the long and severe winter just passed cannot fall below fifty, and may reach one hundred millions.

Out West, in Ohio, a large number of hogs have recently died from eating the refuse matter of the Whiskey stills, composed as this matter is of poisonous ingredients. Strychnine among them; and these hogs have afterwards been converted into lard, and this lard offered for sale. This fact illustrates the debasing tendency of the love of money; and calls for vigilance on the part of those who have been in the habit of using Western lard or bacon, lest haply they purchase this poisoned material instead of a good article. The villains who would engage in such a business, affecting the lives and health of their neighbors and the public, deserve the severest punishment.

The tax assessors of New York have just made out their estimates for the current year. The total value of property assessed is put down at five hundred millions of dollars—an increase of $35,000,000 upon last year's estimates.

Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 19.

The block of buildings on French Row were destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th, including the Bank of West Tennessee and the Commercial Bank Buildings. Also the stores of Messrs. Goodlett, Neighlers & Co; Stewart, King & Co; M. Manus, and Griesman & Hoffman, besides a number of offices of cotton factors.

SELLING THE BODIES OF PAUPERS IN CHICAGO.—Mr. A. S. Fay, warden of the county poorhouse, at Chicago, Dr. Orin Peak and others are implicated in a charge of speculating in the dead bodies of that institution. They had made contracts with several medical colleges to furnish them with subjects at $20 each.

The inhabitants of a large district in Wales have purchased an extensive tract of land in Tennessee, to which, say the English papers, they are about to emigrate.

The recent storms in France had occasioned great damage to the vines and crops in many of the communes.

"IT LEAKS."—A friend, returning from a depot a few mornings since, with a bottle of freshly imported "Maine Law," saw a young lady whom he must inevitably join. So, putting the bottle under his arm, he walked alongside.

"Well," said the young lady, after disposing of "health" and the "weather," "what is that bundle you are carrying so mysteriously under your arm?" from which she discovered a dark fluid dripping.

"Oh, nothing but a coat, which the tailor has been mending for me."

"Oh! it's a coat, is it? Well, you'd better carry it back, and get him to sew up one more hole—*it leaks.*"

SHAKING THE NAPKIN TO NO PURPOSE.—An English nobleman once sent his stupid son to Roland Hill, in order that he might be educated, accompanied by a note in which the father said of his hopeful son, "I am confident he has talents, but they are hidden in a napkin."

The eccentric but shrewd divine kept the youth a few weeks under his care and then sent him back to his father with the following laconic message:

"I have shaken the napkin at all corners, and found nothing in it."

SMALL POX IN MOBILE.—The President of the Board of Health, Dr. J. C. Nott, reports some 6 or 7 cases of small pox in Mobile on the 9th inst.

A HAPPY COUPLE.—A woman in a town in New Hampshire was recently abused by her husband. That night she quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes while he was asleep, and then thrashed him within an inch of his life.

BURIED TREASURE.—It is estimated by a California journal that more than fifteen millions of gold now lie buried in the ground in various parts of the State, secreted solely for safe keeping.

It is stated that there will be maple sugar enough produced in Ohio this season, to furnish all the people in the State with sugar.

☞There is an article selling throughout the country that has attained the widest celebrity ever known as a remedy for Liver Complaints.—We have reference to Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, that has performed cures almost too great to believe, were it not for the undoubted evidence that accompany the testimonials. It is, in truth, the greatest remedy known for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, or a general debility that so often baffles the skill of our most eminent physicians.

Dr. Sanford has been for a long time one of the eminent physicians of New York, and it is said, most of his cases were treated with the Invigorator with such invariable success that he has been induced to offer it as a family medicine, and let the world have the benefit of his discovery. If those who are troubled with debility, headache, languor, or slow lingering fever will try a bottle we think they might save physicians' bills, and days, perhaps years of suffering.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

HELMBOLD'S UNIVERSALLY APPROVED REMEDY.—Compound Extract Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." June 25.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce NEELY TWEED, Esq., as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Madison county.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. M. HARDY as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of this county.

We are authorized to announce COL. J. M. ISREAL as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of this county.

Supreme Court of North Carolina.—Morganton Term.

APPLICANTS for License will appear before this Court at its next Term on Monday the 10th day of August next. And the members of the Bar are informed that the Dockets will not be taken up peremptorily before that day.

JAMES R. DODGE, Clerk.

July 2, 1857.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.

Clothing Emporium.

—0:::::0—

FROM the unparalelled success which has attended the opening of our

Ready Made Clothing, Boot, Shoe, and Hat Establishment,

we take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just sent heavy orders to the north for a fresh supply of

Wearing Apparel,

in its various departments, with instructions to confine the selections to the newest styles and latest fashions. When this recruit will have come to hand, we shall not hesitate to say that we can show by far the finest and most extensive assortment of articles usually kept in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, ever offered in this market.

We would call attention also to a very elegant selection, kept constantly sorted up direct from Philadelphia, of

Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Hosiery and Gloves.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, May 14, 1857.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, North Carolina!

The above named place, so long and favorably known as

Deaver's Sulphur Springs,

is again open for the reception of those seeking health and pleasure. The salubrity of the atmosphere in the mountains of North Carolina, is unsurpassed; and purer and more healthful water cannot be found on the globe. The mineral properties of the water have been thoroughly tested, and it is deemed by the most competent judges equal to any Sulphur water in this country.

To the invalid, seeking a retreat from the oppressive heat of the low country, we feel authorized to say, that by spending a few weeks or months in the mountains of North Carolina, at the Sulphur Springs, his health would be greatly improved, if not entirely restored.

To those seeking pleasure, we have to say, no country is better adapted to their wants than this. Every thing that can be done by the Proprietor will be done to add to the amusement and comfort of his guests. His table will be richly supplied with the very best the country affords, and his servants shall be attentive and reliable.

The *Springs* are located about five miles west of Asheville, and during the summer months the Proprietor keeps a Hack constantly running between the two points. Greenville, S. C., is sixty miles distant, south of the Springs; and north, sixty-five miles, is Greenville, Tenn. Large and commodious Coaches run regularly between these points; and besides, Hacks can be had at any one of the places, at any time.

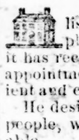
Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the Proprietor again solicits his friends and the public to call upon him. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to render every one comfortable.

The season will open the 1st of July.

W. L. HENRY, *Proprietor.*

April 2, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's) HOTEL ASHEVILLE, N. C.



THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville, April 2, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

"Bonnets of Blue" Stables.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

BEG leave to inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are making the most extensive and complete arrangements for the accommodation of the traveling public. They have the finest and best of

Coaches, Hacks, Carriages, &c.

And their HORSES are well broken and reliable. None but the most skilful and experienced Drivers will be employed.

They flatter themselves that the fact that they have NEVER had an accident, is a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Mr. Goodlake will drive ladies himself, when desired.

They will convey passengers anywhere, and everywhere, with speed and safety. Vehicles or saddle horses can be had at any hour.

They expect to have a Coach at the Sulphur Springs, and another at the Warm Springs, every day.

We warn the public against a class of men with bad stock and carriages, who attend public resorts and represent themselves as our drivers.

Contracts can be made at either of the Hotels.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and vehicles sent to any point desired.

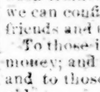
Stables at the residence of Mr. Goodlake, south of the Eagle Hotel.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.



THE UNDERsigned are prepared

to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

Ranger's Notice.

WAS TAKEN UP AND ENtered on my Books, by C. R. Byrd, on the 13th instant one GRAY MARE, supposed to be 10 years old, about 15 hands high, with some marks of harness. Valued at $70. Taken up in Yancy county, 10 miles north of Burnsville, near Ramsey Town post office.

S. HONEYCUTT, *C. R.*

June 25, 1857. 2w Printer's fee $1 25.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1858.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
June 2, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	Barrels pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	2,500	2,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	4,000
At Gosport, Va.,	2,000	1,000
	9,000	7,500

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1858; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1858, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of the bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1857, and the 1st day of January, 1858, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, AND THE REMAINDER OF THE CARCASS, INSTEAD OF BEING CUT WITH A CLEAVER, MUST BE CUT THROUGH WITH A SAW AND KNIFE, TO GIVE THE MEAT A SQUARE, NEAT, AND SMOOTH APPEARANCE, IN PIECES OF NOT LESS THAN EIGHT POUNDS, NOR MORE THAN TWELVE POUNDS, EACH.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1857, and the first day of January, 1858, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three fourths of an inch thick; they must be three fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contract.

THE PARTS OF BEEF TO BE EXCLUDED WILL BE PARTICULARLY DESIGNATED IN THE ENGRAVING TO BE ATTACHED TO THE CONTRACT. PERSONS INTERESTED CAN OBTAIN THEM ON APPLICATION AT THIS OFFICE.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846 and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 18, 1857—4w.

JUST IN TIME.

THE subscriber has just received another lot of GOOD THINGS, bought expressly to suit the refined tastes of his fellow-citizens. If you want anything good to eat, from a No. 1 pound cake to a smoked herring, the place to get it is M. L. DOYLE'S.

June 18. Opposite Eagle Hotel.

NOTICE

To Bridge Builders.

I will receive proposals until the 7th of July, for building a BRIDGE across Pigeon River, in Haywood county, on the Western Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to bid will find plan and specifications at my residence near Waynesville.

Come, all ye working men.

B. TURNER, Supt. W. T. R.

Waynesville, June 18, 1857.

State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, TWO THIRDS OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE CONCURRING, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "EVERY FREE WHITE MAN OF THE AGE OF TWENTY ONE YEARS, BEING A NATIVE OR NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WHO HAS BEEN AN INHABITANT OF THE STATE FOR TWELVE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DAY OF ANY ELECTION, AND SHALL HAVE PAID PUBLIC TAXES, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"*Approved;*" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket.—"*Not Approved.*"

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

[L. S.]

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 27, 1857. 401—60dw.

O. M. LEWIS' Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

BUY your Paints, Oils, &c. &c., at ASTON'S.

BUY your Candy, Nuts, &c. at ASTON'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture, elegant, brilliant; French Cambrics of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas; Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy.

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

March 26, 1857.

300,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Buncombe County, made in the case of James Gudger and others vs. James R. Love and others, I will expose to public sale at the following times and places THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Acres of valuable Land, viz:

At Webster, Jackson county, on Tuesday of June Court, being the 16th day of the month, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Jackson county.

At Waynesville, Haywood county, on Tuesday the 23rd of June, I will sell One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Haywood county.

At Burnsville, Yancy county, on Monday the 20th day of July, I will offer for sale One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Yancy county.

At Jewel Hill, Madison county, on the 24th day of July, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Madison county.

The land will be divided into lots, and the sale will be continued at each place respectively from day to day until all is sold.

These lands are sold as the poperty of Robert Love, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs; and they embrace a great variety of soils and qualities, and are generally well suited to the growing of all the grains, grasses, &c. Valuable mineral discoveries have been made on many parts of them, and there is reason to believe they contain inexhaustible stores of valuable metals. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will examine for themselves.

No better opportunity has ever been, nor probably ever will be, offered to the capitalist for the profitable investment of his money, or to the man of more limited means to secure a home in a healthy and desirable country.

Terms.

One, two and three years credit, with note and approved security. Title withheld until the purchase money is all paid.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 7th, 1857. tds

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

WHITE LEAD.

5000 pounds Pure White Lead, ground in pure Linseed Oil, warranted full weight and of best quality, arriving and for sale at ASTON'S.

June 18, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

Chapt. XCII.—An act to confirm certain Entries of Land therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all entries of the public lands[s] under the act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands subject to entry, to actual settlers and cultivators, approved fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, made prior to the passage of this act, in which the purchaser has made the affidavit and paid the purchase money as required by said act and the instructions issued and in force, and in the hands of the Register at the time of making said entry, are hereby legalized, and patents shall issue to the parties respectively, excepting those entries under said act, which the commissioner of the General Land Office may ascertain to have been fradulently or evasively made; Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to confirm any of said extries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said commissioner on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause; and provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any actual settler and cultivator of his right to any land on which he resides at the time of an entry by another person under the act to which this act is an amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

Chapt. XCIII.—An act to establish three additional Land Districts in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Nebraska at present included in the Omaha district, which lies south of the line which divides townships six and seven north, extended from the Missouri River westward, shall constitute an additional district, to be called the "Nemaha Land District," all said Omaha district which is situated south of the south shore or right bank of the Platte River, and north of the said township line, between townships six and seven north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "South Platte River Land District;" and all that portion of said Omaha district which lies north of the south boundary of the "Omaha Reserve," extended westward, being identical with the line which divides townships twenty three and twenty four north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "Dahkota Land District;" the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interests may seem to require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each land district hereby created, who shall be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: Provided, That all sales and locations made at the office of the old district of lands situated within the limits of the new districts, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new offices shall go into operation, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

Approved March 3, 1857.

Chapt. XCV.—An act to expedite Telegraphic Communication for the Uses of the Government in its Foreign Intercourse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, in the discretion, and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons, or association, for the aid of the United States, by furnishing not exceeding two ships in laying down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine communication when established by the government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, not exceeding seventy thousand dollars per annum until the nett profits of such person, or persons, or association, shall be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding fifty thousand dollars per annum for twenty five years: Provided, That the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons, or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: And provided, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: Provided further, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognising equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of said submarine communication and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same at its terminus on the coast of New Foundland and in the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such person, persons, or association, with that government: Provided further, That the contract to be made by the British government shall not be different from that already proposed by that government to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents: And provided further, That it shall be in the power of Congress, after ten years, to terminate said contract upon giving one year's notice to the parties to such contract.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

Chapt. XCVI.—An act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million six hundred and twenty two thousand two hundred and forty seven dollars.

For compensation of postmasters, two million one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, forty five thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post offices, six thousand dollars.

For advertising, eighty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, fifty five thousand dollars.

For blanks, and paper for the same, ninety five thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty five thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, seven hundred and sixty five thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, ninety five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six hundred and sixty six thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to establish and put in operation a semi monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco, in the State of California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington, touching at Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, and Crescent city, in the State of California; Port Oxford, Gardiner city, or Umpqua, and Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon; Shoal water Bay, Fort Townsend, in the Territory of Washington; and at such other points as shall be designated by the Postmaster General: Provided, That the contract for the said service be advertised by the Postmaster General in pursuance of existing laws, and let to the lowest bidder: And provided further, That the whole cost of said service shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars per annum, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided further, That the Postmaster General may, if he shall deem it for the public interest, contract for said service with the lowest bidder, as aforesaid, under the advertised proposals heretofore made for mail service between the points aforesaid.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale orretail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, Dr. Sandford's Invigorator or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the Invigorator relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Head ache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspepties for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract; clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan 8 1857

Extra Court.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Caldwell that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the 3rd Monday in July, 1857; and that the Sheriff proclaim the same at all public meetings.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

April 28, 1857.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. Summey would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just recived and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.
mar 5

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; Its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that it here claimed for its. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb 12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's Pianos, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 9, 1857.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Roots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf